THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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AGENTS.

[illegible]M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
[illegible]W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
[illegible] Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

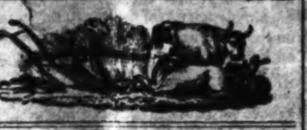
[illegible]	Sun rises	Sun sets
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 5
[illegible]	5 5[illegible]	5 4
[illegible]	6 57	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2
Monday,	6 55	5 2
Tuesday,	[illegible] 59	5 1
Wednesday	[illegible] 0	6 0

MOON'S PHASES.

For November, 1839.

New	6	3	0 morn.
First	14	4	2 morn.
Full	20	9	2 even.
Last	27	5	15 even.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Rural Library.

MEANS OF INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF SOILS.

The means at our command of increasing the productive powers of soils, may be comprehended under the following general heads:

1. Supplying to the soil those organic and earthly substances which may be required.
2. Altering its texture, depth and properties by tillage and other means.
3. Changing its relation with respect to moisture.
4. Changing its relation with respect to temperature.

Vegetable and animal matters, in a decomposing state, appear to act in various ways, in increasing the productive powers of the soil. They improve its texture, and they may be supposed to increase its power to absorb and retain moisture; but above all, they supply that matter, which, in whatever form conveyed to the organs of plants, tends to nourish them. This matter being absorbed by the roots of the plants, it must be supplied when exhausted.

Experience has in every age accordingly, taught the husbandman to supply those substances to the soil; and the doing so forms one of the most important means at his command, of maintaining or increasing its fertility.

Besides the animal and vegetable matter which is mixed or combined with the mineral part of the soil, and is essential to its productiveness, the mineral parts themselves, it has been seen, require to be mixed together in certain proportions and in certain states of division, in order to produce the greatest degree of fertility.

Silica and alumina form the principal mineral part of the soil. If one or other of these earths be in excess, the soil is defective in its composition; if the alumina prevail, the soil is too adhesive; if the silica prevail, it is too loose. A medium is seen to be the best; and although the precise proportions in which the alumina and silica should exist have not been determined, it is safer that there be a tendency to an excess of alumina than of silica. Further, the fertility of the soil depends on the state of mechanical division of these minerals.

It would appear, then to be a mean of improving the composition of a soil, to add to it siliceous matter when it is found to be too stiff, and aluminous matter when it is found to be too loose; and further to reduce these substances to their greatest degree of mechanical division.

Sometimes, accordingly, we have the means of improving the constitution of soils, by mixing sand with clay, or clay with sand. But in practice, the direct mixing of these two substances for the purpose of producing a soil of better texture is rare; *first*, because the expense of this species of improvement is considerable; and, *second*, because, in the state in which sand and clay are usually available for this purpose, it seldom happens that the aluminous matter of the one, or the siliceous matter of the other, is in that state of minute division which is favorable to fertility.

[The improvement of the texture of the soil by the admixture of clay or sand, should be ever kept in view by the farmer.]

It is otherwise with the earth lime. This can, in all cases, be reduced by heat to that state of minute division which is favorable to the productiveness of soils; and hence it can always be applied with benefit to those soils in which it is wanting.

Lime is sometimes mixed in its natural [illegible] with aluminous and siliceous matter. [illegible] forms marl, a substance which is [illegible]tly applied to soils to improve them. [illegible]efly to the lighter soils that marl is [illegible] for then not only is lime supplied, [illegible]mina which improves the texture of [illegible]. It is by means of this mixture [illegible] of the greatest improvements on [illegible]ands that have taken place in Eu[illegible] been effected.

[illegible]re cases in which even calcareous [illegible] excess in soils. This occurs [illegible] districts where the chalk for[illegible]. When the earthly stratum [illegible] the chalk is [illegible] the [illegible] becomes [illegible]

An obvious method of amending the composition of a soil of this kind is by adding any of the other earths, whether siliceous or aluminous. We need not here scruple to apply them, because the clay is coarse or the sand gritty. We may add them in almost any form in which they can be conveniently procured; for the effect will be to improve the composition of the soil.

There is another case in which, in like manner, siliceous and aluminous matter may be applied directly in almost any state in which they can be found. This is in the case of peat. Here the vegetable matter is in excess and the addition accordingly of any of the earth is an amendment of the composition of the soil.

We see, then, that the compositions of soils may be improved by the addition of animal and vegetable matter, and also, in many cases, by the addition of those earths in which they may be deficient, and in an especial degree, of lime, which we can always apply in the form of minute division best suited to improve the composition of the soil. This is the first of the means referred to of adding to productive powers of soils, and will be considered in detail under the head of Manures, and other branches of the management of the farm.

The *second* mode referred to of increasing the productive power of soils, is that of altering their texture, depth and properties, by tillage and other means.

The mere effect of that comminution of the parts of the soil which it undergoes in the common operations of tillage, is seen to have a beneficial influence on the productive powers of the soil. Whether the soil imbibes from the atmosphere any thing besides aqueous vapor or not, it is known that the exposure of the matter of the soil to the atmosphere and the comminuting of its parts by tillage, add permanently to its fertility. Thus we learn from experience the good effects of tilling lands well. Soils once tilled are rendered for the most part more productive by the process. Peaty turf, if suffered to remain in its original state, may continue to produce nothing but heath and the most useless plants; but, if merely ploughed and exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it will at once tend to produce grasses of a better kind and of a greater variety: and, again if a sub soil of coarse clay be exposed to the atmosphere, it is generally at first very unproductive: and it is not until after long exposure, that it becomes productive. This [illegible] remarkable in the case of clay-marl, a substance in itself containing the materials of a fertile soil, but which is often barren, until after pulverization and the influence of the atmosphere.

It is, indeed, conformable to analogy, as well as to experience, that soils should be improved by pulverization and exposure to the atmosphere. In our examination of the constituent parts of soils, we have seen that their fertility is in a great degree indicated by the proportion or minutely divided earthy matter which they contain. The effect of tillage, therefore, may be reasonably supposed to promote this division, both by the mechanical action of our instruments and by exposing the particles of the soil to the action of the air.

Another purpose sometimes promoted by tillage and subservient to the amendment of the soil is the deepening of the upper stratum.

The sub-soil, it has been seen, is distinguished from the soil properly so called, by the former containing less vegetable and animal nature, and so being less suitable to the nourishment of plants; and in certain cases it is even found to be injurious to vegetation. It is generally important, however, that there be a good depth of soil; and thus it is often expedient for the effecting of a permanent improvement of the surface to plough up and mix with it a portion of the sub-soil, even though that sub-soil should be itself infertile.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In looking over my returns, I was struck with the remark of a man of much practical wisdom and one of the best farmers in the Commonwealth. He says "that a farmer should produce upon his farm all those supplies for his family, which the farm can be made to yield." In his case this is done within doors and without; for there the spinning wheel has not forgotten to turn round, nor the shuttle to speed its flight.—In this cottage, whose neat and beautiful arrangements cannot be surpassed, the clothing, the bedding and the carpeting were all the product of their own fields and flocks.—I shall not soon forget the unpretending and hearty hospitality of these enviable dwellings. I have slept many a time under a silken canopy, and trodden many a carpet as soft as the pride of eastern luxury could make it; but never with any thing like the sentiment of honest pride and independence with which I saw here the floors spread with carpets made from their own flocks, which for fineness and beauty the foot of a princess need not disdain; and on a cold night sleep in woolen sheets from their own looms as soft as the shawls of Cashmere; and wiped my face with towels spun with their own hands from their own flax, of a whiteness as transparent and delicate as the drifted snow. In such beautiful examples of domestic management, it is delightful to see with how limited means the best comforts and luxuries of life may be purchased. Nor were these instances few. The county of Berkshire abounds with examples of this domestic comfort and independence.—Much to be regretted will be the change, which has already invaded many parts of the State, when under the pretence of superior cheapness, these househo[illegible]brics shall give place to the more showy [illegible]msy products of foreign industry; and th[illegible]althy exercise of domestic labor and household cares shall be deemed degrading in our wives and daughters; and exchanged for the idleness and frivolities of pride and luxury.

I agree entirely in the sentiment above expressed, that every farmer should, as far as possible, supply the wants of his family from his own farm. He should supply himself with bread, meat, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese and clothing, as far as his farm can be made to do it. He can almost always do it at a less expense than he can purchase these supplies. The labor requisite for this purpose may often be given at times when it would not otherwise be occupied; and by hands for which there might otherwise be no employment. The sentiment of self-respect and self-dependence, inspired by such a course, is a great gain.—The satisfaction of eating bread raised by one's own labor is not small; and various and important moral influences, which I shall not now discuss, render it altogether desirable; though in some cases the same amount of labor consumed in their production, if applied in other ways, would purchase a larger amount of the same supplies. Though the supply of our own great wants from our farms might seem, however, in some cases to be a *pecuniary loss*, it is always in the end a *moral gain*, with which the pecuniary loss is not to be put in competition.—*Colman's Survey of Massachusetts.*

Soaking Corn for Horses.—A gentleman who resides in Baltimore county, Md., and who is one of the most successful farmers in that vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses. His plan is this: He has two hogsheads placed in his cellar where they are secure from freezing.—These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked, he commences feeding, giving to his horses but *two thirds* the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogsheads becomes empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty, the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way the cobs become so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one third more to his stock of feed. He assures us that his horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing compared with the great saving effected.

TO CORRECT DAMAGED GRAIN.

Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double to that of grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of the wheat. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, without any material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring occasionally on the kiln.—*New England Farmer.*

CONJUGAL PASTIMES.

We heard of an old Blue Beard of a fellow who enjoyed infinite sport in tickling his wife to death, in which manner he made away with about as great a number as that notable personage, himself. A gentleman in the upper part of this city, though not with the same diabolical intent, thought to have a little amusement at the expense of his lady, and so proposed to give her an elegant silk dress, if she would hold her finger ten minutes in a mixture of salt and snow. The offer was readily accepted, and the experiment commenced. 'It is cold,' said the lady. 'Take it out,' said the husband. 'But the dress?' 'Ah, you will loose it,' said the husband. 'I must have it,' said the lady, and she persevered, not withdrawing her finger. It might have been as easily broken off as any finger on the hand of Lot's wife, being completely frozen; and the husband has the double amusement of paying a round bill to his doctor. This instance of perseverance is excelled only by that of the lady who threatened, if her husband refused her request to attend an entertainment, to cut off one of her fingers, and on his refusal, actually carried her threat into execution; both abundantly proving the truth of the old couplet, concerning woman, that

'When she will she will—you may depend on't,
When she wont she won't—and there's an end on't.'

The following animated description of the wife of Sir Walter Scott, is given by Lockhart:—

"Without the features of a regular beauty, she was rich in personal attractions: 'a form that was fashioned as light as a fairy's:' a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive: eyes large, deep-set, and dazzling of the finest Italian brown; and a profusion of silken tresses black as the raven's wing; her address hovering between the reserve of a pretty young English woman who has not mingled largely in general society, and a certain natural archness and gaiety that suited well with the accomplishment of a French accent. A lovelier vision, as all who remember her in the bloom of her days have assured me, could hardly have been imagined; and, from that hour, the fate of the young poet was fixed."

"You're always *corned*," as the big toe said to the little one.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

The great error which too many young men commit on their entrance into life is that of going into debt. The difference of their income after the age of twenty-one, to what it was during minority, creates in their minds an idea that such resources must be almost inexhaustible. They are, from this cause, induced to anticipate this income from day to day, to satisfy imaginary wants, and before they are aware of what they are doing, find themselves one or two hundred dollars in debt, without being able to tell what has become of their money. By this time a habit of spending is acquired, and they have a double effort to make to recover themselves from debt, and break a bad habit. But too frequently, such victims of their own indiscretion find themselves inadequate to the task, and struggle a few years, harrassed with duns, the haunting ghosts of broken resolutions. Finally the chains are broken, and humbled in spirit, they commence the world anew, perhaps at the age of thirty, with the painful consciousness that every day they meet some one who can say by looks, "pay me that thou owest." Our advice to all young men, no matter how bright their prospects, to KEEP OUT OF DEBT. Never buy a dollar's worth without the money to pay for it. The following advice from a father to a son is admirably appropriate;

"Believe me, my son, that of all the kinds of tyranny by which the spirit of man is bowed down and crushed, and all his energies, moral and physical, are paralyzed and withered, there is none so active in its oppression, so bitter in its torture, as that which a creditor exercises over his debtor. It is a tyranny which can even quell the springing elasticity of youth's sanguine ambition. Observe, too, that its existence does not merely depend upon the disposition or acts of the master. The latter may be the mildest and most long suffering man upon earth, and so far from endeavoring roughly to enforce his claims, may even refrain from asserting them. Still by the very nature of the relation which subsists between the parties, is the debtor reduced to the condition of his bondsman or serf, for the real intensity of the tyranny consists in this—that the creditor has ever in his service an officious and indefatigable agent, who acts not only without his orders, but often in spite of his expressed wishes, and that agent is the memory of the indebted party. The master may be willing to give time to his slave,—he may even desire him not to be disquieted by the apprehension of violence; but can the latter forget the existence of an obligation which may be forced upon his memory by the slightest circumstance of the passing moment? Can he forget, too, that however humane his present lord may be, his rights and claims, may, after death, pass to another of imperious and violent temper? Such are some of the considerations which make the mere existence of a debt, without any further aggravating circumstance, in itself, a tyranny of the most loathsome description. The parish pauper, despicable as his lot may appear, enjoys a higher degree of liberty and independence than the man who has put it in the power of another to come up to him and say, 'pay me what thou owest.' Think not that my description is overcharged. The fool and the profligate would laugh at the picture which I have displayed to you—the one owing to his mental infirmity, not being able to understand true liberty—the other from the baseness of his nature, being dead to the degredation of his servitude. But the man of ingenuous and sensitive disposition, will readily allow that there are fetters for the mind as well as the body, and that in order to be apprised of a subjection to bondage, it is not necessary that one should hear the clank of the iron chain.

"Another circumstance which tends to make the debtor's chain still more intolerable, is, that in most cases the infliction of it is either occasioned or expedited by his own weakness and folly. A weak submission to the imperious yet trifling mandates of fashion, a vain competition in the race of extravagance with more wealthy compeers, and a shameful compliance with the unhealthy and artificial appetites,—these are some of the principal causes which, sometimes separately, but more frequently in close league together, entangle the young man in toils of debt."

FALSE PRIDE.

It has always been a matter of regret with me, that false pride could be made, like theft, a criminal offence. It is the partner of about as many crimes as any other vice—for such I hold it to be—at least some descriptions of it. It is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, exception, envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it is a matter of trifling consideration, but strange as it may appear its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? Very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic?—More seldom still. But does not the fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? Is the yard stick more honorable than the jackplane? [illegible] goose quill more dignified than the typ[illegible] unfortunately, the absurdity runs [illegible]. Look back thirty or fifty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer at the present time rolling in wealth or spending his annual income of some three thousand dollars in manufacturing ladies of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of h[illegible]fery?—V[illegible] rarely. It is because the healthful ex[illegible]es of domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says 'it is ungenteel for ladies to work"—as it would tarnish the fair hands and fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the Piano, to dust the glorious instrument itself.

How extremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride? Thousands of daughters, whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their father in a horse stable, would feel insulted if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread, and washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate about "good society," 'mixed company,' and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll around, and the thrifty and imprudent parent dies, and then comes the scramble of ten to 12 divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must marry gentlemen for pride dictates it and gentlemen, of course, must squander their patrimony.—And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness, without the stimulant to add one iota to the general substantial prosperity of the community.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

We have often remarked in our intercourse with society, the unaccountable reserve and coldness of the young men of the present day, when in company with ladies. Their politeness is distant, their conversation stiff, and for the most part in monosyllables, and they are evidently under a degree of painful restraint, strangely inconsistent with our ideas of gentlemanly deportment.

Whence is the cause of this? is a query which we have put to ourselves, and to which we have found difficulty in finding an answer.

There is none of that ease and elegance of manners in the young men of the present age, which distinguished the "gentleman of the old school," and the reason is simply this: they are too selfish in their pleasures, too fond of associating among themselves, and neglecting the cultivation of that character of female society, the influence of which is so beneficial in forming the habits and manners of a young man.—There is no mistake in this; it is because young men, rather than accustom themselves to the delightful associations to which we have alluded, night after night spend their hours in the pursuit of idle pleasure, that they find themselves when thrown into the company of modest females, unable to address them with that ease and courtesy characteristic of the gentleman. We have been in company on some occasions where we have met some fifteen or twenty young ladies and gentlemen, and rarely have encountered more reserved and formal assemblages. We have heard a young lady express her admiration of a very fine looking youth, and wonder why he did not open his lips during the whole evening—and have also heard men complain how "cursedly awkward all parties were," and express their surprise that the ladies should be so shy and reserved, as if forsooth, they expected the first advances to be made by the gentle sex. If young men would sometimes spare an evening from the billiard room, or theatre, to accompany their sisters in an occasional visit to their friends and appropriate a few of his idle hours to an intercouse with female society, this reserve and awkwardness would soon wear away. The festive meetings of young people would be what we have heard the old folks say they were in the "days of lang syne," joyous, social, and agreeable, and better still, we might hear of more "love matches," and fewer marriages of convenience—and in the course of time, society would not be annoyed by so many rusty old bachelors, while young men would be less fearful of encountering a certain class of prim and formal damsels of uncertain age.—*New York Star.*

A Ludicrous Mistake.—A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk as soon as the sermon was ended, rose up, with all the due solemnity, and called out—"I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. L. of course corrected the awkward, yet amusing blunder.

'*Big 'Skeeter.*'—A negro the other day tumbled out of a window in New Orleans, upon the pavement, thereby upsetting a gentleman who was passing by. Cuffee got up unhurt, and turning to the gentleman, said, 'I hope you will excuse dis [illegible] time; I'se not in de habit of [illegible] I isn't. De fact is, I was [illegible] dreamin dat a big 'skee[illegible] I went to fotch him a [illegible] ance and down I c[illegible] fall rose.

Worth ha[illegible] wealth has [illegible] vered wi[illegible] horse w[illegible]

A N[illegible] boy[illegible] and indu[illegible] with a [illegible] as co[illegible] Se[illegible]

Deferred Artic

A great Bargain.—At Br[illegible]yn, N. Y. a few days ago, a Washstan[illegible]s sold at auction for 18 shillings in [illegible]h, afterwards, about $6,000 in mon[illegible]s found.

A circumstance of a simi[illegible] kind recently occurred here. At th[illegible]le of the late Mr. John Rex's pro[illegible] Desk was knocked down at a few [illegible], and was subsequently sold by th[illegible]aser to a second individual, and [illegible]o a third. The last, being a Carpe[illegible]as examining the construction of [illegible] Desk, and discovered a secret Drawe[illegible] is supposed to have contained a co[illegible]le amount in money and other valua[illegible]ow much is not exactly known, as [illegible] finder left the City, (after giving up a [illegible] Note, payable to Rex, which [illegible] traced to his possession) before the [illegible] part of the story got wind.—*Raleig[illegible] Register.*

The Petersburg Int[illegible]encer tells a good joke which occurr[illegible] that town a few days ago. It was [illegible]ored that the Governor had issued a [illegible]clamation requiring the State Taxes [illegible] collected in Gold and Silver. In an[illegible]stant, all who had been putting off the [illegible]iff for months past with the old burthe[illegible] "Call again to-morrow," were in purs[illegible] of him to pay their Taxes while they [illegible]ght yet do so with depreciated paper. Even Loco-Focos to the back-bone [illegible]re seen with "bank rags" in hand, pr[illegible]ing forward to be in advance of the P[illegible]lamation, and save their per centum. [illegible]he Sheriff, of course, made a good hau[illegible] while the practical operation of the spe[illegible] Sub-Treasury scheme was beautifully illustrated.—*ib.*

Singular Phenomenon.—We are informed on good authority, observes the Boston Mercantile Journal, that Capt. Thomas of the brig Edward, of Alexandria, (D. C.) arrived at Trieste, in May last. He states, that in passing south of Sicily, he sailed over the spot which was occupied by the volcanic Island in 1833. After sailing about 25 miles on a due east course, he suddenly perceived the water all around him to be white, as if the bottom had been chalk, or coral. It was so bright, that every thing appeared bright with the reflected light, so that one might see to pick up a pin on deck, although it was then a quarter before 12 o'clock at night. Its extent was about 250 feet square. He was struck with surprise, and sprung to seize the lead, but before he could sound, he had passed over the illuminated surface.

Fatal Occurrence.—A lad by the name of Wm. Dowdy, a bound boy to Mr. Wm. Taylor of Davie Co., was killed on the 14th inst., in a shocking manner. He rode with a negro boy to water, a short distance from the house, without a bridle on his horse, on returning, they commenced racing their horses, when the one on which Dowdy rode, fell, threw him over his head, and falling over on him, crushed him instantly to death.—*Wes. Carolinian.*

Unprecedented Destruction of Property by Fires.—There have been in this country since the beginning of this month, no less than twenty-four fires that we have account of, and the following is a list of them:

Fires in the United States since the first instant.

	Fires.	Buildings.	Loss.
In New York,	7	50	$1,200,000
Mobile,	6	450	1,600,000
Philadelphia,	2	53	1,000,000
Alton, Ill.	1	12	20,000
Newark, N. J.	2	9	25,000
New Orleans,	1	6	20,000
Norfolk,	1	2	10,000
Aiken, S. C.	1	10	100,000
York, Pa.	1	5	5,000
Louisville, Ky.	1	1	10,000
West Boylston,	1	2	50,000
	24	600	$4,040,000

Fayetteville Cotton Yarns.—The superior quality of this article has secured for it an extensive reputation. We sometime since mentioned the receipt of a large order from St. Louis, in Missouri, for Mallett's yarn, and now we hear of one for 10,000 lbs. from Canada.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Governor Polk, of Tennessee, took the Oaths of office on the 14th ult., at Nashville, in the presence of the two houses of the General Assembly, the Ex-President of the United States, Ex-Governors Cannon and Carrol, and an immense concourse of citizens. His Inaugural is said to have been a most demagogical production.—*Ral. Reg.*

Halifax Surgery.—The [illegible] of cutting the[illegible] of Cancer [illegible] has been performed

[From th[illegible]mbia Telescope.]

The followi[illegible]cument came to our hands only a f[illegible]rs before our time of publication, b[illegible] relates to an important subject, o[illegible] information is much needed at thi[illegible] juncture, rather than delay it, we [illegible]oom for it, by displacing other ar[illegible] We commend it to the attention of [illegible]rested in the great Rail Road.

ENGINEER[illegible]CE L. C. & C. R. R. Co.
[illegible]ille, S. C. Oct. 14, 1839.

To the Presi[illegible] Directors of the Company.

GENTLE[illegible] Recurring to the extended operatio[illegible]he Engineer Department throughou[illegible]ast three years, I am reminded, fr[illegible]e obvious want of knowledge of th[illegible]ect, (apparent, as I think, in the nat[illegible] recent discussions at the annual m[illegible] of Stockholders at Asheville,) tha[illegible]ead of expecting a general perusal of [illegible]voluminous documents reciting those[illegible]ations and their results, it probably [illegible] observe the interests of the Stockhol[illegible] the public generally, if I summar[illegible] recs, as I now propose, some of the m[illegible]ortant facts which have a bearing [illegible] the enterprize committed to your m[illegible]gement. My object will be, as far as i[illegible] my [illegible]wer, to enable every one to form his o[illegible] opinion of the real prospects of the [illegible]mpany—so far as may be deduced from statement of the probable cost of cons[illegible]cting the Rail Road in its future progr[illegible] to and beyond Columbia; and while I [illegible]not expect to be unerringly exact, I a[illegible]lling it be recollected that on mature [illegible]iberation I am of opinion that the fo[illegible]ing estimate will rather exhibit the [illegible] than the probable cost of the wor[illegible]

It is wel[illegible] premise, however, that of course the [illegible] must mainly depend on the plan of the [illegible]rk; and as 'entire efficiency for the im[illegible]tant object for which the Rail Road [illegible]esigned,'—will be regarded as indispen[illegible] to any plan, I shall first briefly state [illegible]e few particulars, affecting cost, in which[illegible]e several plans would differ.

1. The p[illegible] of that portion of the main trunk of the [illegible]isville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail R[illegible]d, diverging from the Hamburg Rail R[illegible]d at Branchville, and extending to C[illegible]umbia, a distance of 66 miles, conte[illegible]ates a road bed of sufficient width (that [illegible]mbankments being 25 feet and of excava[illegible]ons 30 feet and upwards inwards, in pr[illegible]rtion to the depths of cuts,) for two tra[illegible], or in other words for a double rail-[illegible]y; the superstructure, or rail-way, to [illegible] constructed in the most approved and d[illegible]rable manner with a heavy iron rail, of [illegible] form of an inverted T, weighing sa[illegible]56 pounds per lineal yard, and of suffici[illegible]t strength to dispense with a continuous [illegible]pport, being merely tied together by tra[illegible]sverse pieces[illegible] intervals of three feet.

The reaso[illegible] in favor of this plan were deemed to be [illegible]ogent, and will be found as well in the *Charter* which determined the width of road bed for a double track, as in my *1st Annual Report*, pages 45 to 50, which induced the adoption of the rail described.

2. The foregoing plan may be advantageously modified in the progress of the Road above Columbia, to a width sufficient for but one track, with requisite passing places, (the embankments being not less than 16 feet width and the excavation, in order to provide draining, not less than 22 feet,) retaining the same description, of rail way, with the permanent iron rail.

The first question is, will this plan be efficient? I think it will—for, generally speaking, two tracks are not indispensable to the accommodation of trade, (and in this case I am sure will not be,) but rather for the security of trains passing in opposite directions on serpentine roads, where the vision being frequently obstructed, two tracks are desirable—whereas, our Road is remarkable for its extent of straight lines, and the absence of abrupt curvatures. When necessary the road-bed, moreover, can be widened, and meanwhile its reduced width would result in a saving of about one fourth the first outlay estimated for a double road-bed.

3. It admits of a still further modification, reducing as before, the width of the road-bed, and substituting a light iron rail, or bar, (similar to that used on the Rail Roads in Georgia, and in most other States, except Massachusetts,) requiring a continuous support on wood, as is practised on the Hamburg and other similar roads.

This plan is objectionable because of the perishable nature of the rail way, and the consequent annual outlay for repairs; nevertheless, such a railway as is contemplated may be constructed at an average not exceeding $5000 per mile, (its cost varying with locality,) at least equal in efficiency to any of our Southern Rail Roads, and resulting thereby in a saving in first cost of about $5000 per mile less than by the second plan described—which, as above stated, would also reduce the first cost by either the 2d or 3d plan, one fourth the total cost of graduation on the plan originally proposed and adopted.

Having made these explanations, I proceed to a statement of the probable cost of the Rail Road, on the foregoin[illegible] from Branchville to K[illegible]xville.

[illegible]

bed between those point[illegible] and that as the heavy iron inverted T [illegible]il has already been ordered; and is dail[illegible] expected, sufficient for about twenty mil[illegible] the road, a reduction even in the cost of the *railway* to Columbia, could only obtain from the remaining 46 miles—on which supposition I proceed.

2. as per plan *No.* 2, with a single road-bed, (above Columbia, and a permanent iron railway.

From Branchville to Columbia, double road-bed,	$1,600,000
Thence to the North Carolina line, single,	2,350,000
Thence to Butt Mountain Gap, single,	1,000,000
Thence to the Tennessee line, single,	1,385,000
Thence to the City of Knoxville, single,	1,225,000
Total cost by the above plan,	$7,560,000
The cost of that portion in S. C. being	$3,950,000
The cost of that portion in North Carolina being	2,385,000
The cost of that portion in Tennessee being	1,225,000
The whole cost being	$7,560,000

3. as per plan *No.* 3, substituting a lighter iron rail requiring a continuous support, or for a railway similar or equal to those in Georgia and other Southern States.

From Branchville to Columbia,	$1,400,000
Thence to the North Carolina line,	1,780,000
Thence to the Butt Mountain Gap,	885,000
Thence to the Tennessee line,	1,015,000
Thence to the City of Knoxville,	975,000
Total cost by the 3d plan,	$6,055,000
The cost of that portion in South Carolina being	3,180,000
The cost of that portion in North Carolina being	1,900,000
The cost of that portion in Tennessee being	975,000

The average cost per mile would be, then, by plan No. 1, with a double road bed, and permanent rail,	$24,787
By plan No. 2, single road bed above Columbia and permanent rail,	21,787
By plan No. 3, single road bed and flat rail,	17,450

or the average cost per mile, if even built on the most expensive plan, (as regards first outlay,) will but little exceed what was stated at the annual meeting to have been the average cost of Rail Roads in the United States, (to wit, $20,000 per mile;) while from my own personal knowledge I do know that similarly constructed works, the Rail Roads which radiate from Boston and perforate the Bay State in almost its remotest corners, cost on an average upwards of $40,000 per mile, (some of them nearly $50,000;) which *is* in proof of what was so much dwelt on at Asheville, that "*in the South we have advantages in formation of country, growth of materials, &c. &c., by which we should be enabled to build Roads cheaper than at the North.*" The offset to this is, that whenever mechanical skill is to be brought in requisition, they having more of it, because of more constant demand for it, can more easily command it, and at a cheaper rate. Nevertheless, under all the circumstances, if the means be afforded it seems that we may even traverse the Alleghany mountains *through the Carolinas*, connect together the South with the West, makes as it were a central navigable stream through South Carolina, afford an outlet from Western North Carolina, *redeem the faith* of the projectors of our great enterprize, at less than it was deemed proper to expend—calculating, as they (the Yankees) did, the cost—to promote the mere convenience of the travelling public, and that communion resulting simply from intercourse among themselves. True, they have reaped a golden harvest pecuniarily. I do not mean to say that we shall; and by no means that we shall not. But they by no means expect so adequate a return of their invested capital. Trade and Travel have far surpassed (as in all similar cases they have) their most sanguine expectations. And why should there in our enterprize prove an exception? On this subject I will merely add that those most expensive Rail Roads (so far as first cost may characterize them as such) have yielded, from their first 'opening' to the public, from 6 to 9 per cent. and some of them 10 per cent. And recurring once more to the assertions in the Convention at Asheville, it shows how fallacious would be the argument (if such it could be termed) that "*inasmuch as—according to Chev. de Gerstner—the average cost of Rail Roads has been* $20,000 *per mile, and the average income 5 per cent;* THEREFORE, *wherever the cost exceeds the average, the income must be proportionably diminished!*" As well might it be inferred, that because our most expensive Rail Roads (in first cost) yield more than the average—nearly the double of it—*therefore*, the more expensive their construction the more profitable ultimately!

The truth is this; Rail Roads have proved profitable from a cause indispensable to the profitableness of all similar works, to wit: Their (in the extended sense of the word,) economical management, under the administration of but a very limited number of agents adequately recompensed, with full authority under the Board of Directors, held to a strict accountability, and *judged [illegible]rks.* It is not a bad citerion, [illegible], to compare the outlay with [illegible] difference being the nett [illegible]azard the opinion that [illegible]nerally the result of a [illegible]the Road, (avoid- [illegible] permit, the ne- [illegible]ls and repairs [illegible] and an econ- [illegible]nt of the [illegible] amount [illegible]stances, [illegible]ave oc- [illegible]as been, [illegible]ing, that [illegible] great- [illegible]han the [illegible] I re- [illegible]xpe- [illegible]

3, by which the cost within the several States will appear, as hereinbefore stated, materially less than heretofore expected.

And as there seemed to have been at Ashville some misapprehensions of the estimates on which were based contracts for the work in progress toward Columbia—so far obscuring, I think, the subject that possibly some may still be under the impression that the estimates were extravagant, and the contracts entered into by the Board equally so: it may be well to state that pains were taken to give all the elements on which the estimates were based—(that in so doing we 'might per chance disseminate, as was desirable, useful information to those interested in the subject and especially to such as should in the further prosecution of the works compete for contracts;') that those estimates have stood the ordeal of critical analysis of competent Engineers, (practically conversant with their profession;) and what is most material, experience in the progress of the work has fully satisfied me that they are not as liberal as they should have been and were intended to be; for I much fear the contractors will scarcely in any case be more than indemnified for their actual expenses, to say nothing of what they are justly entitled to—some compensation at least beyond their expenses.

The contract prices on the Hamburg Rail Road having been cited (I suppose as a just criterion,) I will merely state that it is demonstrable that *yard for yard*, and in every way that they can be compared (for the two structures are as dissimilar as a ship and a house,) it has cost more than the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road so far. The latter at any rate does not exceed the cost of the former, $1000 per mile, graded as it is for a double track (the former being graded to a width of but 13 feet for a single track, and generally nearly coincident with the natural surface) while the L. C. and C. R. R. moreover in its direction from Orangeburgh and across the Congaree River lies transverse to the intervening ridges and vallies; including an expensive viaduct and much *masonary:* of the latter of which there is none on the Hamburg Rail Road. It is to be assumed therefore that so far as the cost of construction of the L. C. and C. R. R. thus far may be judged by comparison with that of the Hamburg Rail Road (and I add with that of any other Rail Road ever built) it will not be disparaged on the score of cheapness and economy and ultimate efficiency. Referring to the last Annual Report for information on the progress and condition of that portion of it now under contract, I will merely repeat that it is very practicable to complete and put in profitable use the whole of it to Columbia within the next ensuing year—and, as stated in my first Annual Report, 'vigorous operations be perservered in I am sanguine in the belief they will enable us to triumph over every obstacle, and early as the year 1846, to celebrate the entire completion of this stupendous enterprize'—connecting the Southern Atlantic sea board with the West without reference to a Lexington, a Louisville, or any other *place*, but rather to whichever may be its most eligible point on the Ohio or the Mississippi river.

It remains for me to add a few words on the much talked of expenditures of the Engineer Department. Unquestionably they have been very large; but by no means disproportionate to our greatly extended operations, beyond any similar which have elsewhere been attempted in the same limited period of time. For instance, in the short space of the first six months prior to the 1st Annual Meeting, two years since, investigations by reconnoisance and experimental surveys, were required, to determine not only the practicability of the whole project, but the relative merits of various routes, which in their total modifications amounted in the aggregate to quite minute surveys for about 2000 miles in extent! This, of course, required a large force and an outlay for instruments (when the demand for them generally was very great and their price proportionably great,) beyond our future wants. A rigid investigation, however, by a committee of the Stockholders, attested the industry of the several brigades, and the economy with which the affairs of the department have been administered up to that time; and similar testimony is on record from committees of Directors, who from time to time have, in the usual vigilance of the Board, been appointed with a similar design. In fact I am bound to state, that in no instance has there been any one employed whose services could advantageously have been dispensed with; that the greatest amount of duty compatible with its due discharge, has uniformly been assigned to each; that a compensation, pecuniarily, none has received equivalent to the value of services rendered; and lastly, that each and all who have been employed in the service have done their duty, to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, (and I think I am fully authorized to add, to that of our late lamented President and of the Board of Directors,) and that they may well be, as they are, content to be judged *by their works*, rather than any other testimonial of merit.

Appreciated, however, as all now in the service of the Company are, personally and professionally, and reluctant as I am to dissolve with either, even tempararily, a connection such as has existed—a reorganization of the Engineer Department, 'on a scale proportionate to reduced operations,' must, for a time at least, recommend the services of some to be dispensed with. A great source of unavoidable expense heretofore, (*extravagance*, possibly, some have thought it, although I confess I do not think unavoidable expenditure necessarily implies extravagance,) will have already terminated in the completion of the surveys, to such exte[illegible] the Engineer Department may [illegible]educed and re-organized, retaining [illegible] efficiency, that its cost probably will not much, if any ex[illegible]d the sum of $16,000 per annum. For [illegible]own part, I cheerfully propose the vo[illegible] relinquishment of my own salary [illegible]er, to[illegible]ver extent may be de[illegible] My se[illegible]ces I feel it due to the [illegible] to myself, therefore, yet awhile to continue to render. In fine, gentlemen, in whatever I can, to the extent of my ability—I trust I shall not be found wanting in the most cordial co-operation with you in the discharge of your arduous (I was about to say most *onerous*) duties; limiting our expenditures to the minimum consistent with a wise economy, and enforcing the most economical administration in such affairs as may, under instructions, depend on me.

I have said that my personal services, I am aware, cannot at once be dispensed with: it is the result of the late recent melancholy occurence in the death of our President which has, for a time, devolved unexpected duties on me, requiring *continuous* service on my part; else I should have at once proposed, what I hope soon may be accomplished, that my future relation to the Work should rather be that of a consulting Engineer, (visiting the Road periodically, or as exigencies might require) than as I am and have been for the most part confined to it. Impelled as I was when I first yielded to your flattering—because unanimous and unsolicited invitation—to accept the distinguished post I have the honor to occupy—to wit: because of your impression that I could be useful to your great enterprize, and my hope that I might fulfil your expectation, together with an earnest desire on my part to further, as far as in me lay, the more particular interests of my native section of country—so shall I most cheerfully return to you the responsible trust confided to me, whenever a suitable occasion shall present to enable me consistently to do so.

Respectfully submitted by
WM. GIBBES McNEIL,
Chief Engineer, L. C. & C. R. R.

THE FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

The celebrated Judge Chase, who acquired as durable fame from the circumstance of being once impeached by the national House of Representatives, as he did by the splendour of his Revolutionary services, and the vastness of his attainments, was remarkable for his deep and trembling sensibility to the first dawning of youthful merit. Having once happened to visit a juvenile debating club in the city of Baltimore, his attention was powerfully engaged by the sweet and melodious voice, the admirable ingenuity and sprightly wit of a youthful member who shared in the debate. So vivid, indeed, was the impression made upon the mind of the Judge by the young intellectual combatant, that he at once determined to learn something of his history. He accordingly took the gifted youth aside, after the exercises of the evening were over, and on ascertaining from him that he was an apprentice in the store of an apothecary, he at once exhorted him to abandon the business he was then engaged in for one more congenial to his powers and taste. He advised him to commence the study of the law. The ingenuous young man informed him that he was entirely destitute of the means which were essential to the successful prosecution of the labors of so arduous a profession. The Judge told him that his library and home were both at his service; that he would incur no sort of expense by the change of vocations; and that nothing could afford him greater pleasure than to superintend his professional education. The offer was accepted with alacrity and joy; the young man packed up his limited effects, and set out with Judge Chase for Annapolis, where he commenced the study of the law which he continued to pursue with impassioned ardour and inflexible perseverance, until ripened into the most radiant luminary of the bar, which ever yet cast its light upon the forensic discussions of America. This young foundling of fame was no less personage than the illustrious William Pinckney, who not only successfully grappled with the most robust athletæ at the bar and in the political councils of America, but carried on war to the hilt with the ablest diplomatists of England, and bore away with universal consent the palm of eloquence and legal learning in the United States. How forcibly does this transition from obscurity to brilliant and lasting renown illustrate the potent agency which accident frequently has in the architecture of individual fame. If the twinklings of Pinckney's early genius had not been accidentally discovered by Judge Chase, he might have lived an obscure vender of medical nostrums and one of her fairest ornaments would have been withheld from his country.—*Raleigh Star.*

Dr. Thompson, who was a celebrated physician in his day, was remarkable for two things, viz. the *slovenliness* of his person, and his dislike to *muffins*, which he always reprobated as being very unwholesome. On his breakfasting one morning at Lord Melcomb's, when Garrick was present, a plate of muffins being introduced, the doctor grew outrageous, and vehemently exclaimed, "Take away the muffins!" "No, no," said Garrick, seizing the plate, and looking significantly at the doctor, "take away the *ragamuffins*."

Trance for a week.—A young girl in Philadelphia was recently thrown into a trance, brought on from religious excitement, which lasted a week. The physicians are brought to a *non plus*—can't explain the reason.

Loss of a French Ship of War.—A letter to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated Montevideo, August 13, says: "The French ship of war Active has been recently lost on the Island of Lobos—crew all saved.

A countryman was seen staring at the signs in Albany, when a pert clerk asked him if he wished to buy some gape seed.—"No, I don't want none," was the reply, "I am looking at this little town—I talk of buying it."

'Do you snore in your sleep, marm.'
'Not as I knows on. Do you.'
'Well I can't say, I never lays awake long enough to find out.'

"If a girl were to fall in love with you," said a young lady to a corporal, "what would you do?" "Present arms!" replied he.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE FRUITS OF MISRULE.

Well, the banks of the country are once more prostrated. This is the legitimate, foreseen, and predicted result of the "*experiment*" of the "Government to better the currency. The party in power for the last five years have been warned of the inevitably vicious tendencies of their measures; but they heeded not the voice of wisdom and patriotism. Intent alone upon personal aggrandizement, they gave no thought to the sufferings of the People and the true interests of the country, and treated with derision and contempt the admonitions of experience. On their heads be the consequences of their own misconduct. When they came into power, they found the country in an enviable state of prosperity—trade was flourishing—people were content with small but certain profits on their labor—we had a sound currency, every where equivalent to specie, and we had a credit which, the wide world over, was equal to gold and silver. Under their administration of public affairs the whole aspect of things has undergone a total and melancholy change. Our credit is destroyed abroad, and at home we have a depreciated currency, a prostration of our credit system, and public and private embarrassment at present, with a future full of gloom. Again we say that those who have been at the helm of affairs, and have managed every thing their own way, are justly answerable to the country for the miscarriage of their schemes, and the disastrous consequences of their measures.

The banks are now reduced to the condition to which to reduce them all the energies of the "Government" have been perseveringly directed for the last twelve months. They are commercially disgraced, and stand confessedly unable to redeem their pledges to the Public. We, in common with the Whig party, have labored strenuously to prevent this result, which, in every respect is to be regretted and deplored. But we were overpowered. The "Government," in this instance, was unfortunately armed with powers adequate to master all resistance, and to consummate its schemes of confusion and ruin. It has triumphed—and in the midst of the distress and desolation which its victory has occasioned, we leave it (if the people are content to tolerate its continuance in power) to devise such expedients as its knavery or folly may suggest to repair the mischief of its own hands. We offer no further-resistance to its projects for reforming the currency—it has the power to carry them through; but we will exercise the rights and privileges of freemen, and hold it responsible for the RESULTS of its administration.

We extract from the *New-York Review* the following just observations on Money and Banks. The question now really at issue between the followers of Benton, and the rest [illegible]he community, is, not whether we s[illegible]ll have paper or metallic money—for the world has already decided as to that—but whether we shall have bad paper money or good paper money.

"This step of our reasoning brings us then to the conclusion, that banks of some kind or other are a matter both of public convenience and public safety—they give to private credits facility and security. Had we no bankers in the country, we should still have credits, and those credits constituting paper money. Individual securities would supply the place of bank securities, and the only difference would be, that the nation would have a paper circulation, less convenient and safe—our paper money would be one of petty localities, of streets and neighborhoods, incapable of settling exchanges, and requiring the actual transmission of coin in all payments between places. Under such a condition of things, it is obvious that the second step of credit must be taken—society cannot get on without it. The first was to substitute a promissory for an actual payment—the second is to give to those promises a current and unquestioned value, by exchanging that of the individual, for those of associated capitalists. Such persons when associated together for that end, constitute a bank. Banks, therefore, are needful associations in some form or other—they belong to the expanding energies of a nation's industry, and are part of the necessary machinery of commerce. Banks, therefore, are but functions of credit, which grow up with the advance of a freely expanding society, and can no more be permanently put down, or cast out of a nation's use, when society has come to the stage that demands them, than could any other force of labor-saving machinery. The hand of arbitrary power may, indeed, put down any thing for a moment, but there are some things that will not stay "put,"—and banks are of them; they are an essential part of the locomotive by which the country is moving onward—and, in some form or other, will exist, and, though put down, will grow up, and only the more rank and rapid, from the vain and insane attempt of our rulers to extirpate them.—The only choice, in point of fact, left to the government, is, whether the banks of the country shall be good or bad—sound or unsound. Banks or no banks—credit or hard money, is a different question, and a choice not within their power; the nature of man, working under its own unchanging laws, has already settled that question—the days of hard money and no credit, are days gone by, and will return no more; and though the nation may be frightened, for a moment, into the hope or fear of its coming back, it is against nature's laws—the stream rolls on, and man, with his puny strength, will be found attempting to stop the current in vain."—*Col. Tel.*

Multicaulis.—Of the 80,000 trees advertised to be sold on Monday, at Burlington, New Jersey, about 10,000 only were sold, at 7½ cents for small trees, and 11½ cents for four or five feet trees, the sale of the remainder being stopped.

A great lie, says Crabbe, is like a big fish on dry land. It may fret and fling and make [illegible]frightful pother, but it can't bite you[illegible]u have only to let it lie still and i[illegible]e quietly of itself.

[illegible]OM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The[illegible]Whigs of TENNESSEE are busying them[illegible]es to regain possession of the grou[illegible] in their recent struggle. They profe[illegible] know that they can accomplish their [illegible] purpose, an[illegible] if they are confident [illegible]ir own beha[illegible] surely we ought not to [illegible]the result [illegible] their chivalric and pa[illegible] exertions. The Murfreesborough [illegible]egraph of th[illegible]th instant, after noticing [illegible] proceedings [illegible] Whig meetings in [illegible] counties, says:

"We re[illegible] at being able [illegible] to announce the spirit w[illegible] pervades the [illegible]igs of Tennessee. They [illegible] conquer, say [illegible], and they are now on the [illegible] path to accom[illegible] the conquest. Maury, He[illegible] Carroll, Fayet[illegible] Fayette, and other gallant [illegible]unties are [illegible] to the rescue. We h[illegible] the ball will [illegible] rolling onward, until th[illegible] Whigs of eve[illegible]ty in chivalrous Tennes[illegible] shall present [illegible] enemies of civil rights a [illegible] unbroken f[illegible] The enemy are in full cry [illegible]ainst our pro[illegible] of union and concert. [illegible] feel and k[illegible] that if the Whigs of Tenne[illegible] succeed in [illegible]zing, Van Burenism is fo[illegible] and eternal[illegible] in the State. They d[illegible] in furious dec[illegible]ons, wild and speculative c[illegible]jectures; they [illegible]out their blows and denu[illegible] with an un[illegible] hand, because they kn[illegible] that by Whig [illegible]ization their fate is sealed. To the Whig[illegible]ughout the State we say, Go on—accomp[illegible] good work, and you have nothing to fear."

FROM THE ALBE[illegible] (N. C.) [illegible]

The following [illegible]ound article, [illegible] cut fr[illegible] Spectator, [illegible] correct [illegible]iew of the late elections in [illegible] land. [illegible] our last number we [illegible] short par[illegible]graph on the same subj[illegible] which, it will be [illegible]embered, we [illegible]ted our defeat in that State [illegible] causes. When such evils are [illegible] out by the independent press of our [illegible]try, they cannot be long permitted to [illegible]— Let the press but do its duty with u[illegible]ing fidelity, and the People will, [illegible] the burning language of the Spectator, [illegible] on their enemies "with the fury of [illegible] ed lion, and assert the cause of the[illegible] try."

"*The Whigs*, the noble band of [illegible] Whigs, must not let the result of the [illegible] Maryland depress them for a moment. [illegible] citizens, as high-minded men, they w[illegible] must feel mortified that a host of selfish [illegible] ers, who would sell their country and th[illegible] souls (if they possess any) to the highes[illegible] have the power to dupe so far a majori[illegible] honest, unsuspecting, and ignorant ci[illegible] any State; but they must be aware th[illegible] those dupes are aroused by the certain, [illegible] perhaps remote, exposure which awaits [illegible] plans of those who have led them ast[illegible] will turn upon them with all the fury of [illegible] ed lion, and assert the cause of the c[illegible] The Whigs, it is true, have not the [illegible] Treasury to back their political plans; [illegible] no offices to bestow; no bribes to offer [illegible] cause they sustain is the cause of liberty, [illegible] and of justice, and these great princip[illegible] dis. Courage, Whigs! Corruption [illegible] own destruction."

The Late Treasurer.—The A[illegible] *People's Friends* notices, in the fo[illegible] just and complimentary terms, the [illegible] of Col. CAMPBELL to his native [illegible]

"Colonel JOHN CAMPBELL, late Trea[illegible] the United States, arrived in Abingdon [illegible] 23d ultimo. We are happy to see him[illegible] good health, and we understand that he [illegible] to make Washington county the place [illegible]idence. It is his native county, which [illegible]sented, when a youth, in the Virginia L[illegible]ture. It is the land also of his forefath[illegible] participated in the struggle for America[illegible]pendence. Colonel CAMPBELL's elevated [illegible] and unblemished integrity will ensure him [illegible] in any quarter of the State he may choo[illegible]lect as his residence. After having fai[illegible] preserved the public money for the last ten [illegible] during which time he held the office of Tr[illegible] of the United States—after receiving and [illegible]sing more than 300 millions of the public [illegible] and 20 millions of Treasury notes, witho[illegible] loss of a single dollar to the Government, [illegible]turns to us with *clean hands*, and we recei[illegible] with affection and cordiality, knowing th[illegible] honor is above temptation, and his manly [illegible] of independence beyond the control of [illegible] power. We are happy to have him a[illegible] again."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT OF WEDNE[illegible]

We noticed this morning at the sto[illegible] Mr. Kirk, in Baltimore street, a very [illegible] and beautiful service of plate, richly [illegible]ed with appropriate devices, which [illegible]tended as a present to a highly mer[illegible]ous citizen, as set forth in the follo[illegible] which we find engraved on each pi[illegible] the plate:

"TO GIDEON B. SMITH,

"In testimony of his early, disinterested [illegible] efficient services in promoting the culture [illegible] in the United States, and especially in [illegible] known the peculiar value of the *Morus Multi*[illegible] as the most important means, and inducin[illegible] extensive cultivation."

The workmanship is executed in [illegible] Kirk's best style, and consists of a [illegible] and tea set of massive silver, richly [illegible]ed. The chasing represents rural sce[illegible] cottages, &c., with orchards of the [illegible] multicaulis, and cocooneries, persons [illegible]ering leaves, &c. tastefully intermi[illegible] with trees, shrubbery, vines, flowers, [illegible] other appropriate objects. The pe[illegible]tives of the various scenes are admi[illegible]

This plate was presented to Mr. S[illegible] by a number of gentlemen in Virgi[illegible] Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, thro[illegible] Edmund Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Far[illegible]mer's Register, Thomas S. Pleasants, [illegible] General John H. Cocke, who were [illegible]pointed a committee to carry the object [illegible] the donors into effect.

A very singular looking snake was [illegible]ed on the farm of Mr. James Van W[illegible] It was about two feet long, uncom[illegible] large in proportion, with a perfect [illegible] on each end of the body. It would c[illegible] both ways, but it did not appear to [illegible] twist and straighten as much as snakes [illegible] accustomed to do, because its double [illegible] afforded an extra advantage over all other snakes. If it wishes to go a different [illegible]rection, it need not turn round; it onl[illegible] to crawl with the other head forwa[illegible] believe this is the only snake of [illegible] ever known in America.—*Indiana* [illegible]

What is a Printer?—An Edito[illegible] of the New York papers said, in e[illegible] a late meeting of the Merchan[illegible] was a *Mechanic*, as he ma[illegible] he was a *Merchant*, as he *sold* t[illegible] that he was a *Manufacturer*, as [illegible] whether fiction or fact, was oft[illegible] at his office. The question is t[illegible]ed.

[illegible]irl like[illegible]

From the Richmond Whig.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENSION.

We find the following paragraphs in the papers to which they are credited. That they are true to the letter we have no doubt. That in respect to Pensioners, is vouched by an official signature.

If it be so criminal as represented by the Tory Organs, in the Banks to suspend, (and we have ne'er a word of justification or apology to offer for them,) is it not equally criminal in the Government to do the same thing? If the Banks deserve utter damnation, do not the prodigals of the Administration deserve the same fate?—These latter in fact lead the way, and ever since the issue of Treasury Notes, the Government has been *non specie* paying, and now it has come to pay at all, even in its own depreciated notes. The plundering casuists in power who have wastefully used the public [illegible], may be able to discriminate between the cases of the Banks and the Government, and strike a balance in favor of the latter; but we confess our inability to appreciate their [illegible] or morality. If the Banks should [illegible] for their conduct, (and [illegible] they ought to be,) surely th[illegible] [illegible] and thieves in authority, [illegible] example, and who hav[illegible] public [illegible] through their [illegible] on, and [illegible] avaric[illegible] e, merit [illegible] shall be [illegible] ard. It will [illegible] ance, and good [illegible] giving in the one case, [illegible] attended with benefits in [illegible]

Government Bankruptcy and Impudence.—The game of suspension is 'being played' by the subordinates of the Power at Washington, with a high hand. We learn from the *best* authority, that a Draft for EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS on the custom house in this city, was protested yesterday for non-payment.

The customs officer stated that a house in town had a large amount of bonds to pay to-day, the 25th, and *perhaps*, if the Notary would call on them, he could procure the specie for the draft, and then the custom house would receive the draft from them, for dues payable by them! The Notary replied that he was neither a broker, nor a jobber; and would protest the draft—which was done.—*Philad. Gaz.*

From the Troy (N. Y. Mail.)

Government Suspension.—It will be seen by the following letter from the War Department, that the Federal Government has suspended payment as well as the Banks.

War Department,
Pension Office, October 11, 1839.

Sir—I have to request that you will make no payments until the 4th of March next, to any pensioner, whose certificate bears date since the 3d of September ultimo.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

T. W. Olcott, Pension Agent, Albany, N. Y.

Will the Argus give the public some explanation of this suspension? Have the sub-treasurers so exhausted the public chest, that the government has no funds to meet the claims of its military pensioners? Could not the screw have been forced down upon some other fund, instead of that appropriated to sustain the aged relics of our hard fought battles? Why not suspend the pay of the office holders? Why not turn the key upon the corruption fund?—Why not discharge some of the harpies that are preying upon the vitals of the body politic? Is it not cruel thus to disappoint the expectations, and postpone the just tribute due to the infirm veterans whose wounds plead for the receipt of the nation's charity, to sustain them, or their widows and orphans, during the inclemencies of the coming winter? Will not this order from the War Department bring the burning blush of shame to the nation's cheek? INTO WHAT HANDS HAS THE COUNTRY FALLEN?

Swaim's Justice.—A new Work, under the above title, relating to the office and duty of Justices of the Peace and other Public Officers, has just been published by Benjamin Swaim, Esq., of Randolph County. We have looked through the work and have no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage as a most valuable Book. It is highly spoken of by Lawyers of distinction, and must be, we should think, a *sine qua non* to the class of Officers for whose especial benefit it is intended. Besides the original matter, with which it is interspersed, it possesses great merit in its judicious quotations, from the authorities, and its satisfactory arrangement of the Forms and general contents. For convenience of reference, the work is divided into Chapters, Alphabetically arranged.—Each Chapter consists of three departments: *First*, a summary of the Statute Law, briefly stated. *Secondly*, a concise statement of the points relating to the subject of the Chapter, so far as they are well settled, either by the decisions of the Courts, or by the books of the highest authority on the Common Law. And, *thirdly*, all the forms and Precedents, necessary for applying the subject matter of each Chapter, accompanied with abbreviations to render the whole intelligible.—*Raleigh Register.*

A friend relates the following incident as having occurred at a counting-room of Mr. ——, not many miles from somewhere in this city. A number of gentlemen, for the lack of other subjects, were each stating what use he would make of [illegible] ey if he was wealthy. A clerk in the [illegible] shment stood by and said nothing. [illegible] use in the conversation, one turned and said—"Well, Jim, if you were [illegible] t would you do?" "I would ask [illegible] for his daughter Mary." Mr. [illegible] looked surprised; the bystanders [illegible] object, and lent a hand, and Jim [illegible] of having both his wishes [illegible] lth and Mary. [illegible] upon honor!—*N. Y. Gaz.*

[illegible] ould take you to be what you [illegible] ld fashioned gentleman a day [illegible] a Dandy, who had more hair [illegible] Why?" was th[illegible]

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 14, 1839.

☞ *Common Schools.*—We omitted to state in our last, that the County Court held week before last, had postponed the appointment of School Commissioners for this County until next Court.

☞ On Monday night last, we had a considerable fall of rain, and we hope there is a prospect now of having the water-courses raised, and also cause a reduction in the price of Corn Meal and Flour.

☞ THE GIRAFFE.—This great natural curiosity it will be observed, by reference to our advertising columns, will be exhibited in this town on the 25th instant. Those who admire the works of nature will have a rare opportunity of gratifying themselves. This is the first of the species that has ever been brought to this country, and at a very great expense, the great difficulty in taking them rendering it almost impossible to bring them. Out of many taken this is the only one that has survived.

Whig Convention.

Tuesday last was the day appointed for the assembling of Delegates to a Whig Convention for nominating a Candidate to be run by them for Governor at the next August election. We expect this body will be as respectable, in point of numbers and talents, as any that has assembled in Raleigh for some time, and we rejoice to see with what unanimity the Whigs have engaged in the work, for nearly every county in the State will be represented. We hope to be able to give the proceedings next week.

☞ The Hon. Joseph M. White, late a Delegate in Congress from Florida, died at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 19th ultimo of Congestive Fever. In announcing this melancholy event, the New York Star makes the following highly creditable remarks relative to the deceased:

Hon. Joseph M. White.—The death of this distinguished and gifted individual is an event of no ordinary import; few men of his age filled so wide a space by his industry, his attainments, and his usefulness; and his death will leave a void that will be most sensibly felt, not only in this country but in Europe. We are not prepared to record a history of his life, or to pronounce on his death an eulogy. Knowing him as we did, and knowing how well and extensively he was known by a wide circle, in both hemispheres, we leave to abler and more competent pens the record of his many virtues. All we feel able to say at present is, that "a shining light has gone out," that *Joseph M. White of Florida is dead!!*

☞ *Very late from England.*—The S[illegible] ship Great Western, arrived at New York on the night of the 2d instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th day of October—21 days later. The news is considered on the whole cheering. Among other important items we may mention a *loan of four millions of Dollars to the United States Bank—the English Harvest better—Canton about to be blockaded.*

Besides a valuable cargo of Silks, the Great Western brought out $2,000,000 in Specie for the British service in Canada. This, in the course of trade, will doubtless find its way into the vaults of American Banks, and tend to strengthen them. The Great Western also brought out 128 Passengers, among whom were Major Van Buren and Lady.—*Ral. Register.*

FROM THE CHEROKEES.

We copy the following important letter from the St. Louis Republican:

Head-quarters, 2d Dept. W. Division,
Fort Gibson, September 28, 1839.

Sir: By the last mail, Capt. Armstrong and myself received instructions from the War Department to apprehend and have punished the murderers of Ridges and Boudinot; and as these offenders are believed to be late emigrants, we have demanded them of John Ross; and, in the event of his failure to have them delivered at this fort, they will be taken by the military force which may be opposed by the Cherokees, or a portion of them, which will lead to serious difficulties. I have therefore to request that you will give notice of this to the inhabitants of Washington and the adjoining counties, that they may be in readiness to promptly turn out to defend their frontier, and to aid the military force if necessary. Col. Mason, the commanding officer at Fort Wayne, is required to keep you advised of the state of affairs in the Cherokee nation; and, in the event that the Cherokees should determine to resist the orders of the Government, it will be necessary that the ordnance and the ordnance stores at Fayetteville should be protected by a strong guard.

I have ordered an additional supply of subsistence stores to Fort Wayne, for the purpose of furnishing such volunteers or militia force as may from necessity be assembled to give security to your frontier, and to carry out the instructions of the Government.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

To the Hon. A. Yell, *Fayetteville Arkansas.*

Congressional Election.—The election in the District of Richland, Lexington, Orangeburgh, and Barnwell, (S. C.) to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. F. H. Elmore, has resulted in the choice of Col. Sampson H. Butler. Butler, 1,512; Jamison, 1,095; Caughman, 940. All sub-Treasury.—*Ch. Courier.*

The First Newspaper.—The first Newspaper issued in this State was the North Carolina Magazine, which was published by James Davis, and made its appearance in Newbern, on the first of June, 1764.—It was printed on a demi-sheet in quarto pages, with a view to its being bound; but it is said, that owing to the great dearth of the varied items of intelligence, which are now so extensively diffused by the general introduction of mails, this paper, for a long time after its establishment, presented but little to interest the reader, being filled with long extracts from the theological works of the times, and selections from the British Magazines. In the course of a few months after the introduction of [illegible] paper just referred to, another Newspaper, was established in Wilmington, called the North Carolina Gazette and Weekly Post Boy; and from the circumstance of Wilmington being often visited by European vessels, and from its also enjoying a regular trade with Charleston, the Gazette contained the earliest and most diversified news, and consequently became much the most interesting paper of the two.—*Raleigh Star.*

A new Source of Wealth.—A successful experiment has been made at Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, of making Iron with Anthracite Coal, and the business of that region is likely to receive a new impulse from the enterprize of its citizens in effecting this object. The hearth of the Furnace is tapped every night and morning, and yields at each tapping from 50 to 62 pigs, nearly three tons of fine Iron. The furnace is now in charge of Mr. Banjamin Perry, to whose unremitting exertions the present success is mainly to be attributed.

It will now soon appear, that all our Railroad Iron, besides an immense quantity used for other purposes, will, in future, be made at home, instead of being imported from other countries, so that not only Pennsylvania, but the whole Union will feel the advantage of the above improvement.—*Raleigh Register.*

Startling Facts.—The Albany Evening Journal says—"The late three years war with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about $90,000,000.

The three years war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway Negroes, has cost us $40,000,000, or nearly half of the whole expense of our war with England!!!

In the war with England, our Army and Navy, after covering themselves with glory, achieved an honorable peace.

The war against the miserable Indians and Negroes, was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted and threatens to be interminable!!

There is not in the history of wars, among civilized nations, a parralel for wantonness, imbecility and corruption which distinguished this dishonorable, infamous crusade.

Public Recantation.—There was a very large Whig meeting at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday evening last, at which we are informed not less than 1,000 were present. The Hon. N. P. Tallmadge addressed the multitude for about an hour and a half, at the conclusion of which a Mr. Peabody, a respectable mechanic of Poughkeepsie, rose and publicly renounced his connexion with the Locofoco party, observed that he believed it to be the moral duty of every man, when he was convinced of error, to renounce it as publicly as he had advocated it; that he had always acted with the Democratic party, but that he had become satisfied that the doctrines of the present Administration were wrong, and if carried out would ruin the country, and he therefore publicly renounced his allegiance to Mr. Van Buren and his party.—*Columbia Republican.*

The Siamese Twins.—We learn through the medium of a friend, that our old acquaintances, the Messrs. Chang & Eng, have purchased a tract of land near Trap Hill, in Wilkes County, where they intend establishing for themselves a home.

We learn that they do not intend travelling much more, perhaps not at all, for exhibition. But will probably make a visit to their native Country and return. We have it from good authority that they have been able to lay up a sum of money which will put them quite at ease for the remainder of their lives.

They came into Court on Saturday of Wilkes Court and took the preliminary steps for becoming citizens of the U. States. They seem much delighted with their mountain settlement, particularly from the opportunities afforded them of hunting.—Our informant says, that he had often seen these two young men before, but that they appeared in their unconstrained condition much more amiable and interesting than when encountering the gaze of the wondering crowd. They seem to take considerable interest in the affairs of the County and neighborhood, and what speaks for their taste as well as intelligence, they are GENUINE WHIGS.—*Carolina Watchman.*

The police officers at St. Louis, on the 18th ult. made a descent upon the booths erected for the purpose of gambling upon the race course near that city, and captured a variety of the apparatus used. A notice appears in the Republican of the 19th worded as follows:—"At 10 o'clock this morning, at the Court House Square, will be publicly burned by order of J. W. Walsh, Justice of the Peace, under the direction of Sheriff Brotherton and constables Du Breuil and Gorden, SIX ROULETTE TABLES, TWO FARO BANKS, and a lot of other gambling utensils, too numerous to particularize, all valued at about $2000.

A homicide of a rather singular character was perpetrated last Thursday near Syracuse. A pedlar, bending under the weight of his pack, encountered on one of the bye-roads of that region a foot pad who demanded his money. The pedlar handed out his pocket book. "Is this all?" asked the robber. "No," said the pedlar.—"Well then, fork up and be quick?" The pedlar put his hand in his bosom drew out a pistol and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized as that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn prison.—*Buffalo Com. Adv. 22 inst.*

A Runaway Car.—One night last week many of the villagers of Hempstead were aroused from their slumbers, about midnight, by the swift passing of a passenger car on the railroad just completed through the village. A high wind had sprung up in the night, and started the car from the turnout at Haviland's, and it ran more than two miles, probably at a very swift rate, breaking through two slight farm gates.—*Long Island Star.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Hale: As many of the readers of your paper have felt a deep interest in the prosecution commenced by the Presbytery of Fayetteville against Rev. Simeon Colton, they may, perhaps, be desirous to know the result of that prosecution, as referred by the Presbytery to the Synod for abjudication. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to transcribe from the Telegraph and Watchman the following

STATEMENT.

The Synod of North Carolina met at Lincolnton, in the western part of the state, October 9th. Soon after the Synod was opened, a Committee of Bills and Overtures was appointed, into whose hands the Documents presented by the Presbytery were placed. That Committee made their report the next morning, that the business should be taken up and adjudicated. A subsequent committee reported a plan of procedure, and the Synod was organized as a court for the trial on the 10th. The trial being concluded, on the evening of the 11th, a Committee of four was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the views of the Synod in the case. The following is a copy of those resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the charge instituted by the Presbytery of Fayetteville against the Rev. Simeon Colton, and referred by that Presbytery to Synod for further trial and final adjudication, be, and the same is hereby sustained.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst Synod feel constrained by the evidence in the case to pass this judgment, they are inclined to exercise toward the accused, all the forbearance and lenity, which a firm adherence to truth and righteousness will permit.

3. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Synod, the good standing of Rev. Simeon Colton, as a minister of the Gospel, can only be restored by his public and full confession of guilt, in publishing the offensive pamphlet on which he was arraigned; his penitence for the misrepresentations therein, and his explicit promise to abstain in future from the propagation of all sentiments so repugnant to the good character of his brethren, the peace of the Church, and the honour of Religion.

4. *Resolved*, That if the Rev. Simeon Colton will, in the presence of this Synod, comply with those requisitions, he be frankly forgiven, and his standing be declared regular as a minister of the gospel.

5. *Resolved*, That if the Rev. Simeon Colton refuse to submit to the foregoing requirements, the Synod direct the Presbytery of Fayetteville to suspend him from the functions of the Ministry, until he give satisfactory evidence of repentance."

These resolutions, thus reported by the Committee, were adopted without opposition by the Synod, at a late hour on the evening of the 11th. An appeal was immediately entered by the defendant, to the General Assembly to sit in Philadelphia next May. A question now arose whether the appeal should prevent the Presbytery from executing that part of the sentence contained in the last resolution. This question was decided by a bare majority in favor of the appeal, and accordingly, that the Presbytery could not suspend the defendant.

Matters remained in this state till the next morning, when several gentlemen interested themselves to have the business closed without further trial. A paper was drawn up by some individual to meet the 3d resolution, and proposed to the defendant for approbation. That, he declined to accept, but as there seemed to be a desire to bring the business to a close, he consented to draw up such a writing as he would be willing to offer. The following is the paper, which was prepared, presented and accepted.

To the Synod of North Carolina.

Mr. Moderator and Gentlemen: Having your leave of absence, it was my purpose to have returned homeward this morning. Considerations, however, which I need not name, have induced me to appear before your body and tender you this communication.

In the trial which you have just issued against me, it is due to the cause of truth that I publicly state my entire approbation of the conduct of the Synod, as a body, in the manner of conducting the trial. And I cannot but speak with the highest approbation of the kind spirit manifested by many individuals, while they differ from me in matters of opinion. To others, who seem to me to have spoken with a different spirit, I tender the hand of forgiveness.

To the Synod, in relation to the publication, which forms the subject of complaint, I say, that when I wrote it, I did so under the full conviction that I was doing my duty. It was written without the least intention of wounding the feelings of my brethren, of doing harm to the cause of Religion, or to the interests of the Church. It was far from my intention to misrepresent the actions or doings of any of my brethren; to impugn the integrity of their character, or question the purity of their motives. In matters of fact, I stated what I supposed was true; and in matters of opinion, I stated what I supposed was correct. Since the Synod have viewed the whole matter in a different light, I do now, in this public manner, and before and to this body, frankly and cheerfully say that wherever I have misjudged in any manner, and either through warmth of feeling, or misconception of facts, or error in judgment, have published any mis-statement, or improperly arraigned the motives, conduct, or doings of any person, party, or body, in relation to whom I have written, I do sincerely and cordially ask their forgiveness, and assure them and this body, that in all my future intercourse with my brethren as a member of the Presbyterian Church, I will endeavor to demean myself soberly, orderly, and quietly, as becomes a Christian. And while I reserve to myself the right of private opinion, and of expressing that opinion, I do promise that it shall be done in such a manner as comports with the spirit of the Gospel.

SIMEON COLTON.

This paper after some discussion, was accepted as satisfactory, and as meeting the views of the Synod expressed in their resolutions. A few dissented. One or two contended that there was no acknowledgment of guilt and therefore not sufficient, and on the final vote, a few gave their negative, while a few others did not vote on either side. The vote, however, was very general.

When we hear a man boasting of his "love for the dear people," we are strongly inclined to suspect him of a love for the "dear people's" offices—It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said the minister. "Yes your riverence, and the *nagurs* too," said Pat.

Advertising is to trade what steam [illegible] machinery—the grand propelling [illegible] ons so power; and yet there are some [illegible] ponder blind to their own interests [illegible] from a hun[illegible] over a cent which yields [illegible] dred to a thousand per c[illegible]

The suspension.—The Banks of New York still maintain specie payments. Those of Boston have resolved not to suspend.

The Commercial Bank of this place, all the other interior banks of this State, the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Charleston, are continuing to pay specie.—*Columbia Telescope.*

Fall of a Great Bridge.—The Florence (Ala.) Gazette says that the great bridge, recently erected over the Tennessee, at Muscle Shoals, and which was nearly two miles in length, fell down on the 6th ultimo, with a tremendous crash. Mr. J. R. Henry, its projector, was on the bridge at the time. He was thrown off, but not seriously injured.

Tarring and Feathering.—We learn from the Boston Mercantile Advertiser that, on Friday afternoon, three men, named John Albee, grocer, on Commercial street, Josiah Tewksbury, toll keeper, and Francis Tukey, of Boston, were partially examined at the police court, on a charge of assaulting and tarring and feathering Asa M. Savels, at Chelsea, on Thursday evening, a little past ten o'clock. The assault is supposed to have been instigated by bitter hatred against Mr. Savels, on account of his active exertions to enforce the license law. It was proved that Mr. Savels was seized soon after leaving the ferry-boat, led towards a stable, stripped of his coat, struck, kicked, and trampled upon, and tarred and feathered.

Morus Multicaulis.—Mr. Robert, Sinclair, sen., a few days since, made a sale at his Nursery, near Baltimore city, of four thousand mulberry trees, of the above species, at ten cents per foot. They are designed for Indiana.

A Real Patron.—Mr. Thos. Thaxter, of Hingham, Mass., recently died at the advanced age of 78. Mr. T. was one of the original subscribers of the Boston Sentinel, which commenced its publication 55 years since, and he continued his subscription, and paid it promptly, up to the day of his death. His punctuality in paying the printer is supposed to have had a material influence in giving him 'length of days.' 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Lord Brougham.—Sir Edward Sugden (says the Globe) is reported to have made the following complimentary remarks on Lord Brougham's varied attainments: "It is a pity his lordship does not know a little of law, as he would then know a little of every thing."

Reasonable Complaint.—The only prisoner in Nantucket jail has given the sheriff notice that unless the prison is repaired so as to guard him from the inclemency of the weather, he cannot remain much longer.

A late number of the Raymond Times published at Hinds county, Mississippi, contained twenty and a half columns of advertisements of sales by sheriffs, collectors, marshals, three columns and more of notices of insolvents, elections, candidates, &c. and only seventeen and a half lines of *reading* matter.

Another Horrible Murder in Alabama.—A notorious scoundrel named Coker, and his two sons, waylaid and fired upon a Mr. Harroll, and several other gentlemen, as they were riding home near Kingston. A Mr. Glover, a young man of Georgia, and who was not the object of vengeance, was killed, leaving a wife and five children.

The first Methodist Church in America was erected in 1776, in John street, New York, and is still occupied by that body. At that period there were about 1400 Methodists in the United States. At the present moment they number upwards of *seven hundred thousand* members. The number of ministers exceeds 3000, and local preachers 5000.

Why, said a physic[illegible] to his [illegible] mperate neighbor, don't you when you take your regular quantity every day—[illegible] a *stake*, that you will go [illegible] and no farther? I do, replied the [illegible] r—but I always set it down so far [illegible] *I get drunk before I get to it!*

MARRI[illegible]

In this town, on Tuesday [illegible] last, by the Rev. Saml. L. Watson, Mr. R[illegible] T R. TAYLOR to Miss MARY EMER[illegible] daughter of Mr. Robert Watson of this pl[illegible]

[We acknowledge the recep[illegible] a due proportion of the Wedding *Cake* [illegible] Printer's *fee* for publishing the above ma[illegible] and if we should judge from the *sample* be[illegible] we would say they had the *finest* kind of [illegible] and in return for their kindness we w[illegible] a long life, and a pleasant journey thro[illegible] this world of trouble, and may they re[illegible] happiness in the marriage state they antic[illegible] ate. [illegible] now by the way of a little advice to [illegible] r friends the Bachelors in these parts, w[illegible] would [illegible] ggest the propriety of doing likewise.]

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, [illegible] A. Grier, Esq., Mr WILLIAM SUG[illegible] S, of [illegible] coln co., to Miss FANNY BIGHAM[illegible]

The Marke[illegible] &c

FAYETTEVILLE—N[illegible] EMBER 5.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 5[illegible]	Feat[illegible]	45
do Apple,	40 a 45	Iron,	5¼ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Mola[illegible]	36 a 40
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails[illegible]	7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Suga[illegible] own,	8 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf [illegible] ump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do [illegible] cks,	$2¾ a 3
Corn,	65 a 75	Whe[illegible]	$1 a
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1¼	Whis[illegible]	40
Flour,	$4½ a 5½	Wool	17 a 20

CHERAW—NOVE[illegible] ER 1.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lard,	12½ a 15
Bagging,	18 a 25	Mola[illegible]	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, [illegible] cks,	$3 a $3½
Flour,	$6 a $7	do [illegible] hel,	$1 a
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow	a 12½

COLUMBIA—NOVE[illegible] BER 2.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	90 a $1
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, [illegible] des,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	18 a 25	do [illegible] glish,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	10 a 11	Lard,	13 a 15
Mackerel,	$10 a 18	Molas[illegible] Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	5¼ a 6¼	do. [illegible] N. O.	50 a 60

CHARLESTON—NOV[illegible] BER 2.

Bacon,	15 a 8¼	Lard,	12½ a 13
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	Macke[illegible] No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	6 a 11¼	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	11 a 11½	Nails, [illegible]	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	00 a 00
Corn,	a 75	Salt, [illegible]	$1½ a $1⅝
Flour,	00 a 00	do [illegible]	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5¼ a 00	do T. [illegible] land	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf an[illegible] Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	00 a 00	Peas,	55 a $1½

Exchange at sight, on the N[illegible] rth, 3 per cent. pre.; 30 days ½ pr ct pre.; 60 d[illegible] s, 2 pr ct dis.

Bank Checks on the North 5 a [illegible] pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 0 pr ct [illegible] discount.

Interior Georgia Bank Notes [illegible] pr ct dis: Savannah 3 pr ct dis; Augusta 3 pr ct discount.

A BOX

WAS taken from one of the Offices of the Mansion House, containing a pair of fine DUELING PISTOLS, with the necessary apparatus belonging thereto. It has either been taken through mistake or stolen. Any person returning the same shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Pistols are English make, and the box containing them is Mahogany.

Nov. 12, 1839. 8tf

BOYD'S HOTEL,

Charleston, S. C.

THE undersigned (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, North Carolina,) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the travelling community, that he will open the Hotel (kept by the late Maj. Norris,) on the corner of King and Queen streets, about the 1st of December next. With his experience and the undivided attention which he will give, he flatters himself that those who favor him with their patronage, will be satisfied and feel at home. To produce these effects no efforts will be spared. The House is now undergoing a thorough repair which will make it present quite a different appearance.

J. D. BO[illegible]

November 1, 1839.

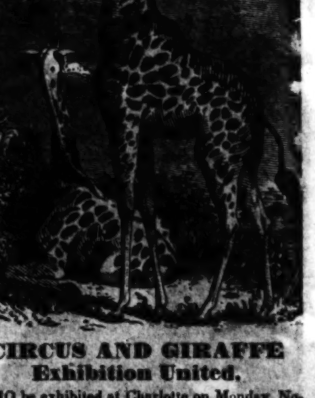
Str[illegible]

FRO[illegible] of Octob[illegible] HORS[illegible] 7 years old. Any[illegible] horse will be th[illegible] ward paid fo[illegible]

Concord[illegible]

TH[illegible]

COMBINED ATTRACTION!!



CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE Exhibition United.

TO be exhibited at Charlotte on Monday, November 25th, 1839, for **one day only.** Hours of Exhibition from half after 12 to 4 P. M. Admittance **50** Cents. Children and Servants half price.

The Proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together at the same time and place under a pavillion large enough to hold both exhibitions and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

The Giraffe or Camelopard.

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2,000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it [illegible] interior of Africa, where alone it has

[illegible]ETRY.

From the [illegible] Saturday Magazine.

ENIGMA.

[illegible] compounded [illegible] ter, and written with three,
[illegible]wo letters th[illegible], and two only in one.
[illegible] am double, [illegible]le, am black, blue and gray,
[illegible] am read fro[illegible]ade, and the same either way.
[illegible] am restless [illegible]ndering, steady and fixed,
[illegible]nd you kn[illegible] one hour what I may be the next.
[illegible] and I [illegible] beseech and defy,
I am watery, [illegible]ist, I am fiery and dry,
I am scornful, [illegible]owing, compassionate, meek,
I am light, [illegible]rk, I am strong, I am weak,
I am sluggish, dead, I am lively and bright,
I am sharp, [illegible]at, I am left, I am right,
I am piercing, clear, I am heavy and dull,
Expressive, [illegible]guild, contracted and full,
I am careless, vacant, I search and I pry,
And judge, decide, and examine and try.
I'm a globe, a mirror, a window, a door,
An index, [illegible]n, and fifty things more.
I belong to [illegible]mals under the sun,
And to those [illegible] were long understood to have none.
By some I [illegible] to exist in the mind,
And I am [illegible] potatoes, and needles and wind,
Three jack[illegible] own, of glass, water and horn.
I am covered [illegible]e snug, have a lid and a fringe,
Yet I move [illegible] way on an invisible hinge,
A pupil [illegible] most whimsical wight,
Who, is [illegible] day, and grows big by night;
Whom I cherish with care as part of myself,
For in truth I depend on the delicate elf,
Who collected my food, and with wonderful knack
Throws it into net, which I keep at my back;
And, through [illegible] over head it arrives,
It is sent up the table all proper and nice.
I am spoken sometimes, as if I were glass,
But then, it fails, and the trick will not pass.
A blow makes me run, though I have not a limb,
Though I neither have fins, nor a bladder, I swim,
Like many [illegible] couples my partner and I,
At times will look cross at each other, and shy;
Yet still, though we differ in what we are about,
One will do the work when the other is out.
I am least apt to cry, as they always remark,
When trimmed with good lashes, or kept in the dark.
Should I [illegible] be heated, they put me to bed,
And leave me to cool upon water and bread.
But if hardness grow they make use of the knife,
Lest an obstinate humor endanger my life.
My belt is a rainbow, I reel and I dance,
I am said to rove but never advance.
I am read by physicians as one of their books
And used by the ladies to fasten their hooks
My language is plain though it cannot be heard,
Some call me a diamond, some say I am jet,
Others talk of my water or how I am set.
I'm a borough in England, in Scotland a stream,
And an isle of the sea in an Irishman's dream.
The earth without me would no loveliness wear,
And sun, moon and stars, at my wish disappear;
Yet so frail is my tenure, so brittle my joy,
That a speck gives me pain, and a drop can destroy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TALE OF GRENADA.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

There was once a poor mason or bricklayer in Grenada, who kept all the saints days and holy days, and St. Monday in the bargain, and yet he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was roused from his first sleep by a knock at the door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous looking priest.

'Hark ye, honest friend,' said the stranger, 'I have often observed that you are a good Christian, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this very night?'

'With all my heart, Senor Padre, on condition that I am paid accordingly.'

'That you shall be, but you must suffer yourself to be blindfolded.'

To this the mason made no objection; so being hoodwinked, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages, until he stopped before the portals of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what seemed to be a ponderous door. They quickly entered, the door was closed, and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridor and spacious hall, into the interior part of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a portico or court, dimly lighted by a single lamp.

In the centre was the dry basen of an old Moorish fountain, under which the priest requested him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar being at hand, for that purpose. He accordingly worked all night, but without finishing the vault. Just before daybreak, the priest put a piece of gold into his hand, and having again blindfolded him, conducted him back to his dwelling.

'Are you willing to return and complete your work?'

'Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am well paid.'

'Well then, to morrow at midnight I will call again.'

'Now,' said the priest, 'you must help me to bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in this vault.'

At these words, he followed the priest with trembling steps into a retired chamber of the mansion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on seeing three or four portly jars standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money and it was with great difficulty that he and the priest carried them to the tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement [illegible] ed, [illegible]

As he was seated one morning at the door of his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old man, who was noted for owning many houses and being a griping landlord.

The man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows.

'I am told, friend, that thou art very poor.'

'There is no denying the fact, Senor, it speaks for itself.'

'I presume then, you will be glad of a job, and work cheap?'

'As cheap my master, as any man in Grenada.'

'That's what I want. I have an old house going to decay, that costs me more than it's worth to keep it in repair—for no body will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up, and keep it together at as small an expense as possible.'

The mason was accordingly conducted to a huge, deserted house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through several halls and chambers, he entered to an inner court, where his eye was caught by an old Moorish fountain.

'It seems to me,' said he, 'as if I had been in this place before; but it is like a dream. Pray who occupied this house formerly?'

'A pest upon him!' cried the landlord. 'It was an old miserly priest, who cared for no body but himself. It was supposed he would leave all his treasures to the church. He died suddenly and the friars thronged in to take possession of his money, but nothing could they find but a few ducats in a leather purse. The worst luck has fallen upon me, for since his death the fellow continues to occupy my house without paying rent, and I find there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night long in the chamber where the old man slept, as if he was counting his money and sometimes groaning and mourning about the court.—Whether true or false, these stories have brought a bad name upon my house and not a tenant will remain within it.'

'Enough,' cried the mason sturdily—'let me live in your house, rent free, until some better man presents, and I will engage to put in repair, and quiet the troubled spirits that disturb it. I am a good christian and a poor man, and not to be daunted.'

The offer of the poor man was very readily accepted; he moved with his family into the house and fulfilled his engagements.—By little and little, he restored it to its former state. There was no longer heard the clinking of gold at night in the chamber, but it began to be heard by day in the pockets of the living mason. In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors and became one of the richest men in Grenada. He gave large sums to the church, by way no doubt of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the secret of his wealth until on his death bed, to his son and heir.

American Ingenuity in evading the Law.—The very first object of the Americans, after a law has been passed, is to find out how they can evade it. This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore, in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophobia, the civil authorities passed a law, that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, 'that all dogs should wear a muzzle,' or the owner of a dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined; and the regulation further stated, any body convicted of having "removed the muzzle from off a dog should be severely fined." A man, therefore, tied a muzzle to his dog's tail, (the act not stating where the muzzle was to be placed.)—One of the city officers perceiving this dog with his muzzle at the wrong end, took possession of the dog, and brought it to the town hall. Its master, being well known, was summoned and appeared. He proved that he complied with the act in having fixed a muzzle on the dog, and farther, the city officer having taken the *muzzle off* the dogs tail, he insisted that he should be fined five dollars for so doing.—*Captain Marryatt's Diary in America.*

THE CURATE RELIEVED.

A violent Welsh squire having taken offence at a poor curate who employed his leisure hours in mending clocks and watches, applied to the bishop of St. Asaph, with a formal complaint against him for impiously carrying on a trade, contrary to the statute. His lordship having heard the complaint, told the squire he might depend upon it that the strictest justice should be done in the case: accordingly the mechanic divine was sent for a few days after, when the bishop asked him, 'how he dared to disgrace his diocese by becoming a mender of clocks and watches?' The other, with all humility, answered, 'To satisfy the wants of a wife and ten children.' "That won't do with me,' rejoined the prelate, 'I'll inflict such a punishment upon you as shall make you leave off your pitiful trade, I promise you;' and immediately calling in his secretary, ordered him to make out a presentation for the astonished curate a living of at least £150 per annum.

[illegible]—I dakes dish way to inform [illegible] can do—dat I can make [illegible] Copper, and Tin work [illegible] vorm to a Vistle, and [illegible] dos bots vot has [illegible] as coot as [illegible] money, at [illegible] near [illegible] Vial [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Lincoln Stewart, dec'd. will sell on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at his late residence, all his perishable property, consisting of

HORSES,
Mules,
CATTLE,
Hogs,
Corn, Fodder, Gin and Running Works,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. POTTS, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 31, 1839. t10

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and settle as no indulgence can be given; also, those having claims are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment; and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them authenticated as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Oct. 30, 1839. t10

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to start for the West in a few days and will be absent until next Spring or Summer. John T. Hagins is authorized to act as my agent during my absence.

DAVID HAGINS.

Bell Air, S. C. Oct. 30, 1839. t10

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of October, a negro man named *ROBBIN,* about 45 years old, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complected and heavy made, has on his right hand some severe scars, having been torn by a Cotton Gin. *He is a shrewd smart fellow and no* doubt will endeavor to get in with some white man to assist him along. I think it probable he will make for Ohio or Indiana. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in any goal without the State so that I get him, and Fifty Dollars if taken within this State.

LEWIS DINKINS.

Nov. 4, 1839. 7tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill, in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present under the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839. t13

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance in the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring vicera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained [illegible] secretions, are completely discharged.

[illegible] For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, [illegible]LIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to [illegible] all letters relative to the Medicines or [illegible] st be directed.

[illegible] Good Samaritan, explaining more fully [illegible]'s theory of diseases, may be had gratis [illegible] 375 Broadway.

[illegible] medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

Wr[illegible]ping Paper.

[illegible] and for sale at this [illegible]

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 21st day of November next, at the late residence of Alanson Alexander, dec'd.

4 Likely Negroes,

HORSES,
Cattle,
and
HOGS,
Corn, Wheat, Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

DAN ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 29, 1839. t8

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

IN compliance with an order from the County Court of Mecklenburg, October Term, 1839, I will offer for Sale, to the highest bidder, on the 28th of November next,

12 likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Henry Massey, Jr. dec'd. The sale will take place on the plantation of the deceased. Terms will be liberal and accommodating.

T. K. CURETON, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 28, 1839. t9

NOTICE.

PERSONS having given Notes at the sale of Evan Alexander's property to Zebulon Morris as Trustee, are notified that their Notes are in my hands and must either be renewed or the Cash paid by the 22d of November next. The Notes are deposited at J. H. Orr's Store in Charlotte. Those who do not attend to this will be sued immediately.

S. LAWING, *Guardian*
of George Means.

Oct. 29, 1839. t8

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

GOODS,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this *market.*

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, for money we must have.

NOTICE.

THOS. TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 21, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has, just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches
Fine Chains and Keys

and a beautiful assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings,
Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual.

SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY
In Charlotte,

IS now open under the superintendence of Mr. HUTCHISON. Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region now have an opportunity.

The Tutoress will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a deduction, if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rooms with bedding, &c.

Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, } *Trustees.*
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES,

Oct. 15, 1839. tf

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Lincolnton, Sept. 19, 1839.

To the Colonels Commandant of the Regiments of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Regiments, upon the following days, viz:

Col. Harry's Regiment to parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day of November, equipped for a General Review.

Col. Wallace's Regiment will parade on Tuesday the 19th day of November, at Charlotte, for a General Review likewise, equipped according to law.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment will also parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Stitt's Regiment at Houston's, on Thursday the 21st day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Shimpock's Regiment will parade at Concord on Saturday the 23d day of November, equipped for a General Review.

B. M. EDNEY,
Maj. Gen. of the 4th Division.

Maj. J. M. ROBERTS, Aid-de-Camp.
Col. A. MOTZ, Division Inspector.
Col. JAS. A. GRIER, Division Quarter Master.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Concord, October 25*th*, 1839.

To the Captains Commanding Troops of Cavalry of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus:

YOU are Commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th of November, for Review and inspection, equipted according to law, precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Staff Officers will appear also.

By order of
JOHN O. WALLACE, *Col. Comd't.*
[illegible] M. BARRY, *Adjutant.*

[illegible]LIGAN'S PILLS,

The most popular remedy in the South and West for the cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

THE Proprietors do not pretend that there Fever and Ague Pills will cure all diseases, but they do say, and have satisfied thousands that in Fever and Ague, if used according to directions for a fair period of treatment, will effect a speedy and certain cure. I have sold over one hundred boxes and warranted them to cure, and if they fail to stop the disease the money to be refunded, and they failed in but a few cases to cure.

H. B. WILLIAM

I have been appointed Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Company for the sale of their Bale Yarn, and have on hand 2,000 lbs. which I will sell low for cash only, wholesale or retail. I believe it to be superior to any yarn I have ever sold.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Williams & Boyd* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorised to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 465tf

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, vs Thomas Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3m

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones
for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 455tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.
Capt. WILLIAM COOK.
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

JOB PRINTING
[illegible] at this O[illegible]

Encourage Dom[illegible]
factu[illegible]

THE subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coach[illegible] Busine[illegible]

in all its various branches at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their experience in the Business, having [illegible] and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or [illegible] years at the North, we believe with the adv[illegible] we have, we can Manufacture work [illegible] in this section [illegible] lower. We [illegible] patronage.

N. B. All [illegible] done at the shortest [illegible]

[illegible] apprentice girl. I will [illegible] evidence that will convict [illegible] aided her in absconding or harbours her [illegible] to Law.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1839. 466tf

50,000 genuine Morus Mult[illegible]
caulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepa[illegible] to make contracts for the [illegible]livery of this valuable tree (for fee[illegible]ing the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.
438tf

Feb. 20, 1839.

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the t[illegible] while growing and judge for themselves.

HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received [illegible] supply of the MATCH[illegible] LESS SANATIVE.

All those afflicted with **Consumptio[illegible] Coughs, and Palpitation of th[illegible] Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will [illegible] and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial. Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 445tf

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY C[illegible]ED.—Fever and Ague is a most obsti[illegible] disease, and in warm and humid climate[illegible] quently resists every ordinary mode of cu[illegible] as to become very distressing to the patient [illegible] by the extreme debility which the disease [illegible]ces, it often gives rise to other complaints. [illegible] miasmata, or the effluvia arising from st[illegible] water, is the most frequent exciting cause [illegible] disease; and one of its great peculiariti[illegible] susceptibility of a renewal from very slig[illegible]ses, such as from the prevalence of an [illegible] wind—even without the repetition of the [illegible] exciting cause. In this, Fever and Agu[illegible] from most other fevers; as it is well kn[illegible] after an ordinary fever has once occur[illegible] been removed, the person affected is not [illegible] to a fresh attack as one who was not [illegible] These circumstances render it extremely [illegible] to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever a[illegible] though to *relieve* the patient for the tim[illegible] a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND [illegible] BITTER'S have been thoroughly te[illegible] proved to be a POSITIVE AND R[illegible] CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds [illegible] low-citizens in the West, have volunt[illegible] forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that [illegible] MEDICINES are the only medicines [illegible] THOROUGHLY effect a removal of [illegible] tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to tha[illegible] promising portion of our country—men [illegible] out full of hope, and confident of winni[illegible] petence from the luxuriance of the so[illegible] carried to the outposts of our settlement[illegible] cantile or mechanical experience w[illegible] crowded cities and [illegible] of the older s[illegible] either returned with shattered constit[illegible] depressed spirits, or they remain in [illegible] homes, dragging out a weary life; at l[illegible] under some disease to which they are [illegible] by that terror of the West, the FEV[illegible] AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—the[illegible] energies destroyed—their El Dorado [illegible] desert, and the word of promise, made [illegible] is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT w[illegible] "Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and y[illegible] anticipate your most sanguine expec[illegible] they will certainly restore you to heal[illegible]

FEVER AND AGUE is a complain[illegible] quires to be met at its first approach, an[illegible] at every stage. Seldom fatal of itsel[illegible] the strength, and impairs the function[illegible] gans, so that upon the manifestation [illegible] Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist [illegible] The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken stri[illegible] ing to directions will cure it, and give to [illegible] and trembling victim of disease, new health, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of [illegible] the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMA[illegible] copy of which accompanies the medicine [illegible] py may be obtained of the different ag[illegible] have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directi[illegible] obtained on application at the office, 375 [illegible]

All paid letters will receive immediate [illegible]

Sold wholesale and retail by WIL[illegible] MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] duction made to those who pu[illegible]

Agents.—The Life Medici[illegible] of the principal Druggists in e[illegible] out the United States and Canad[illegible] fat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitter[illegible] that a fac simile of John Moffat's si[illegible] the label of each bottle of Bitters, [illegible]